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inter-file \in-ter-'fi-(s)l/ vi (1950) : to arrange in or add to a file
inter-flu've \in-ter-'flu:v/ n [inter + L *fluvius* river — mod. lat. *FLUVIAL*] (1895) : the area between adjacent streams flowing in the same direction
inter-fuse \in-ter-'fyu:z/ vb [L. *interfusum*, pp. of *interfundere* to pour between, fr. *inter-* + *fundere* to pour — more at *FUND*] vi (1593) : to combine by fusing + BLEND 2 : to add as if by fusing + INFUSE
inter-ga-lax'e \in-ter-'ga-'lak-'tik/ adj (1928) 1 : situated in or relating to the spaces between galaxies 2 : of, relating to, or occurring in outer space (~ battles)
inter-glacial \in-'glä-shäl/ n (1867) : a warm period between glacial epochs — **interglacial adj**
inter-gov-ern-men-täl \in-'gä-vör(n)-'men-täl/ adj (1927) : existing or occurring between two or more governments or levels of government
inter-gra-da-tion \in-'grä-dä-shän, -grä- n (1874) : the condition of an individual or population that intergrades — **inter-grade** \in-ter-'gräd-'shäl, -shä-n/ adj
inter-grade \in-ter-'gräd/ vi (1874) : to merge gradually, one with another through a continuous series of intermediate forms
inter-grade \in-ter-'gräd/ n (1888) : an intermediate form
inter-growth \in-ter-'gröth/ n (1844) : a growing between, or together, also : the product of such growth
inter-im \in-ter-'im/ n [L. adv., meanwhile, fr. *inter* between, more at *INTER*] (ca. 1580) : an intervening time, INTERVAL
inter-im adj (1604) : done, made, appointed, or occurring for an interim
inter-i-ri-or \in-ter-'i-ör/ adj [MF & L; MF, fr. L, compar. of (assumed) *interius* inward, on the inside; akin to *inter*] (15c) 1 : lying, occurring, or functioning within the limiting boundaries : interior point of a triangle 2 : belonging to mental or spiritual life (a simple ~ piety) 3 : belonging to the inner constituent or concealed nature of something (~ meaning of a poem) 4 : lying away or remote from the border or shore — **inter-i-ri-orly** \in-ter-'i-ör-lee/ adv
interior n (1596) 1 : the inmost or spiritual nature : CHARACTER 2 : the interior part (as of country or island) 3 : the internal or inner part of a thing : inside 4 : the internal affairs of a state or nation : representation (as in a play or movie) of the interior of a building
interior angle n (1756) 1 : the inner of the two angles formed where two sides of a polygon come together 2 : any of the four angles formed in the area between a pair of parallel lines when a third line cuts them
interior decoration n (1807) : INTERIOR DESIGN
interior decorator n (1867) : INTERIOR DESIGNER, DECORATOR
interior design n (1927) : the art or practice of planning and supervising the design and execution of architectural interiors and their furnishings
interior designer n (1938) : one who specializes in interior design
inter-i-ri-or-ize Brit var of INTERIORIZE
in-te-r-i-ör-ise \in-ter-'i-ör-ä-tē, -'är- n (1701) : interior quality, character, also : inner life or substance (characters that lack ~) + **inter-i-ör-ize** \in-ter-'i-ör-ä-ri:z/ v -ized; -izing (1906) : to make interior, esp : to make a part of one's own inner being or mental life
in-te-r-i-ör-i-za-tion \in-ter-'i-ör-ä-'zä-shän/ n
interior monologue n (1922) : a usu. extended representation in monologue of a fictional character's thought and feeling
inter-ject \in-ter-'jekt/ vi [L. *interjicere*, pp. of *intericere* to interject, to throw — more at *JET*] (1588) : to throw in between or among other things : INTERPOLATE (+ a remark) SYN see INTRODUCE
inter-ject-or \in-ter-'jekt-ör- n — **inter-ject-ory** \in-ter-'jät-ör/ adj
inter-jec-tion \in-ter-'jek-shän/ n (15c) 1 : a the act of uttering exclamations : EJACULATORY utterance usu. lacking grammatical connection : as ~ a cry or inarticulate utterance (as *Alas!* *ouch!* *phoo!* *Dear me!*) 2 : a word or phrase used in exclamation (as *Heavens!*) expressing an emotion 3 : something that is interjected
inter-jec-tion-al \in-shäl, -shä-n/ adj (1761) 1 : of, relating to, or constituting an, interjection 2 : thrown in between or among other words : PARENTHETICAL — **inter-jec-tion-al-ly** \in-ter-'jek-shän-lee/ adv
inter-lace \in-ter-'läs/ vb [ME *enrelacien*, fr. MF *enrelacer*, fr. *enrelacer*, fr. *entre-* + *lacier* to lace] vi (1c) 1 : to unite by or as if by lacing together : INTERWEAVE 2 : to vary by alternation : intermixture : INTERPERSE (narrative interlaced with anecdotes) : to cross one another as if woven together : INTERWINE — **inter-lace-ment** \in-män-t/ n
inter-lard \in-ter-'lärd/ vi [MF *entrelarder*, fr. OF, fr. *entre-* + *larder* to lard, fr. *lard*, n.] (ca. 1587) : to vary by intermixture : INTERPERSE, INTERLACE
inter-leave \in-ter-'leav/ vi -leaved; -leav-ing (1668) : to arrange or as if in alternate layers
inter-leu-kin \in-ter-'lü-kin/ n [inter- + *leuk-* + *-in*] (1970) : any of several compounds of low molecular weight that are produced by phocytes, macrophages, and monocytes and that function, esp, in regulation of the immune system and esp. cell-mediated immunity
inter-leu-kin-1 \in-'wän/ n (1979) : an interleukin produced esp. by monocytes and macrophages that regulates immune responses (activating lymphocytes and mediates other biological processes (as onset of fever) usu. associated with infection and inflammation)
inter-leu-kin-2 \in-'tü/ n (1979) : an interleukin produced by an stimulated helper T cells in the presence of interleukin-1 that stimulates proliferation of immune cells (as T cells and B cells) and is used mentally, esp, in treating certain cancers
inter-line \in-ter-'lin/ vi [ME *entlerinen*, fr. ML *interlineare*, fr. *inter-* + *lineo* line] (15c) : to insert between lines already written
inter-line-e-a-tion \in-ter-'lin-ä-'shän/ n
inter-line vi [ME, fr. *inter-* + *linen* to line] (15c) : to provide (a line) with an interlining
inter-line ad (1897) : relating to, involving, or carried by two or more transportation lines

[illegible]

Pull-man \ˈpʊl-mən\ *n* [George M. Pullman] (1867) 1: a railroad passenger car with specially comfortable furnishings for day or esp. for night travel 2: a large suitcase

pull off *vi* (1883): to carry out despite difficulties: accomplish successfully against odds

pull-to-rum disease \pə-ˈlɔr-əm-, -lɔr-\ *n* [NL *pullorum* (specific epithet of *Salmonella pullorum*), fr. L. of chickens (gen. pl. of *pullus*)] (1929): a destructive typically diarrheal salmonellosis esp. of young domestic chickens that is caused by a bacterium (*Salmonella pullorum*)

pull-out \ˈpʊl-əʊt\ *n* (1825) 1: the act or an instance of pulling out: as a: the action in which an airplane goes from a dive to horizontal flight b: **PULLBACK** 2: something that can be pulled out

pull out *vi* (1855) 1: **LEAVE** **DEPART** 2: **WITHDRAW**

pull-over \ˈpʊl-ə-vər\ *n* (1899): a pullover garment (as a sweater)

pullover *adj* (1907): put on by being pulled over the head

pull over *vi* (1930): to steer one's vehicle to the side of the road ~ *vi*: to cause to pull over (pulled him over for speeding)

pull round *vi* (1891) chiefly Brit: to regain one's health ~ *vi*, chiefly Brit: to restore to good health

pull tab *n* (1963): a metal tab (as on a can) pulled to open the container

pull through *vi* (1852): to survive a dangerous or difficult situation ~ *vi*: to help survive a dangerous or difficult situation

pullulate \ˈpʊl-ya-lāt\ *vi* -lat-ed; -lat-ing [L *pullulatus*, pp. of *pullulare*, fr. *pullulus*, dim. of *pullus* chicken, sprout — more at **FOAL**] (1619) 1: a: **GERMINATE** **SPROUT** b: to breed or produce freely 2: **SWARM** **TEEM** — *pullula-tion* \ˈpʊl-ya-lā-shən\ *n*

pull-up \ˈpʊl-əp\ *n* (1938): **CHINUP**

pull up *vi* (1623) 1: to bring to a stop 2: **CHECK** **REBUKE** ~ *vi* 1: a: to check oneself b: to come to an often abrupt halt 2: to draw even with others in a race

pulmo-nary \ˈpʊl-mə-nər-ē-, -pəl-\ *adj* [L *pulmonarius*, fr. *pulmon-*, *pulmo* lung; akin to Gk *pleumôn* lung, Skt *kloman* right lung] (1704) 1: relating to, functioning like, or associated with the lungs 2: **PULMONATE** 3: carried on by the lungs

pulmonary artery *n* (1704): an artery that conveys venous blood from the heart to the lungs — see **HEART** illustration

pulmonary circulation *n* (ca. 1890): the passage of blood from the right side of the heart through arteries to the lungs where it picks up oxygen and is returned to the left side of the heart by veins

pulmonary vein *n* (1704): a valveless vein that returns oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart

pulmo-nate \ˈpʊl-mə-nāt-, -pəl-\ *adj* [L *pulmon-*, *pulmo* lung] (ca. 1859) 1: having lungs or organs resembling lungs 2: of or relating to a subclass (*Pulmonata*) of gastropod mollusks having a respiratory sac and comprising most land snails and slugs and many freshwater snails

pulmonate *n* (1883): a pulmonate gastropod

pulmo-nic \ˈpʊl-mə-nik-, -pəl-\ *adj* [L *pulmon-*, *pulmo*] (1661): **PULMONARY**

pulmo-tor \ˈpʊl-mō-tər-, -pəl-\ *n* [fr. *Pulmotor*, a trademark] (1911): a respiratory apparatus for pumping oxygen or air into and out of the lungs (as of an asphyxiated person)

pulp \pʊlp\ *n* [ME *pulpe*, fr. MF *poulpe*, fr. L *pulpa* flesh, pulp] (14c) 1: a (1): the soft, succulent part of a fruit usu. composed of mesocarp 2: stem pith when soft and spongy b: a soft mass of vegetable matter (as of apples) from which most of the water has been extracted by pressure c: the soft sensitive tissue that fills the central cavity of a tooth — see **TOOTH** illustration d: a material prepared by chemical or mechanical means from various materials (as wood or rags) for use in making paper and cellulose products 2: pulverized ore mixed with water 3: a: pulpy condition or character b: something in such a condition or having such a character 4: a magazine or book printed on cheap paper (as newsprint) and often dealing with sensational material — *pulp-i-ness* \ˈpʊl-pē-nəs\ *n* — *pulpy* \ˈpʊl-pē-\ *adj*

pulp *vi* (1683) 1: to reduce to pulp: cause to appear pulpy 2: to deprive of the pulp 3: to produce or reproduce (written matter) in pulp form ~ *vi*: to become pulp or pulpy — *pulp-er* *n*

pulp-al \ˈpʊl-pəl\ *adj* (1903): of or relating to pulp esp. of a tooth (a ~ abscess) — *pulp-al-ly* \ˈpʊl-pəl-ē\ *adv*

pulp-it \ˈpʊl-pit\ *also* \ˈpəl-, -pəl-\ *n* [ME, fr. LL *pulpitum*, fr. L, staging, platform] (14c) 1: an elevated platform or high reading desk used in preaching or conducting a worship service 2: a: the preaching profession b: a preaching position

pulp-wood \ˈpʊl-pwud\ *n* (1885): a wood (as of aspen, hemlock, pine, or spruce) used in making pulp for paper

pulque \ˈpʊl-kə-, -pʊl-\ *n* [MexSp] (1693): a Mexican alcoholic beverage made from the fermented sap of various agaves (as *Agave atrovirens*)

pul-sant \ˈpʊl-sənt\ *adj* (1709): pulsating with activity

pul-sar \ˈpʊl-sər\ *n* [puls + -ar (as in *quasar*)] (1968): a celestial source of pulsating electromagnetic radiation (as radio waves) characterized by a short relatively constant interval (as .033 second) between pulses that is held to be a rotating neutron star

pul-sate \ˈpʊl-sāt\ *also* \ˈpəl-, -pəl-\ *vi* **pul-sat-ed**; **pul-sat-ing** [L *pulsatus*, pp. of *pulsare*, freq. of *pellere*] (1794) 1: to exhibit a pulse or pulsation 2: to throb or move rhythmically: **VIBRATE**

pul-sa-tile \ˈpʊl-sə-tīl-, -tīl\ *adj* (1541): of or marked by pulsation

pul-sa-tion \ˈpʊl-sā-shən\ *n* (1541) 1: rhythmical throbbing or vibrating (as of an artery); also: a single beat or throb 2: a periodically recurring alternate increase and decrease of a quantity (as pressure, volume, or voltage)

pul-sator \ˈpʊl-sā-tər-, -pəl-\ *n* (1890): something that beats or throbs in working

pulse \pʊls\ *n* [ME *puls*, fr. OF *pouls* porridge, fr. L *pult-*, *puls*, prob. fr. Gk *polios*] (13c): the edible seeds of various leguminous crops (as peas, beans, or lentils); also: a plant yielding pulse

pulse *n* [ME *puls*, fr. MF *pouls*, fr. L *pulsus*, lit., beating, fr. *pellere* to drive, push, beat — more at **FELT**] (14c) 1: a regular throbbing caused in the arteries by the contractions of the heart b: the palpable beat resulting from such pulse as detected in a superficial artery; also: the number of individual beats in a specified time period (as one minute) (a resting ~ of 70) 2: a: underlying sentiment or opinion or an

indication of it b: **VITALITY** 3: a: rhythmical beating, vibrating, or sounding b: **BEAT** **THROB** 4: a: a transient variation of a quantity (as electrical current or voltage) whose value is normally constant b: (1): an electromagnetic wave or modulation thereof of brief duration (2): a brief disturbance of pressure in a medium; esp.: a sound wave of short train of sound waves 5: a dose of a substance esp. when applied over a short period of time (*pulse-labeled DNA*)

pulse *vb* **pulsed**; **puls-ing** *vi* (15c): to exhibit a pulse or pulsation: **THROB** ~ *vi* 1: to drive by or as if by a pulsation 2: to cause to pulsate 3: a: to produce or modulate (as electromagnetic waves) in the form of pulses (*pulsed waves*) b: to cause (an apparatus) to produce pulses — *puls-er* *n*

pulse-jet engine \ˈpʊls-ˈjet-\ *n* (1949): a jet engine designed to produce a pulsating thrust by the intermittent flow of hot gases

pulver-a-ble \ˈpʊl-və-rə-bal-, -pʊl-və-rə-\ *adj* (ca. 1617): capable of being pulverized

pulver-ize *Brit* var of **PULVERIZE**

pulver-ize \ˈpʊl-və-rīz\ *vb* -ized; -iz-ing [ME, fr. MF *pulverizare*, fr. L *pulver-*, *pulvis* dust, powder — more at **POWDER**] (15c) 1: to reduce to dust by crushing, beating, or grinding to very small particles: **ATOMIZE** 2: **ANNIHILATE** **DEMOLISH** ~ *vi*: to become pulverized — *pulver-iz-a-ble* \ˈpʊl-və-rī-zə-bəl\ *adj* — *pulver-iz-a-tion* \ˈpʊl-və-rī-zā-shən-, -pʊl-və-rī-zə-bəl\ *n*

pulver-ulent \ˈpʊl-vər-yu-lənt-, -vər-\ *adj* [L *pulverulentus* dusty, fr. *pulver-*, *pulvis*] (ca. 1656) 1: consisting of or reducible to fine powder 2: being or looking dusty: **CRUMBLY**

pul-vil-lus \ˈpʊl-vī-ləs-, -pl- vī-lī-\ *n*, pl. -vī-lī-, -(l)ē\ [NL, fr. L, dim. of *pulvis*] (ca. 1826): one of the lobed hairy adhesive organs that terminate the feet of dipteran flies

pul-vi-nus \ˈpʊl-vī-nəs-, -və-\ *n*, pl. -vī-nī-, -vī-nī-, -(v)ē\ [NL, fr. L, cushion] (1857): a mass of large thin-walled cells surrounding a vascular strand at the base of a petiole or petiolule and functioning in turgor movements of leaves or leaflets

puma \ˈpʊ-mə-, -pyu-\ *n*, pl. **pumas** *also* **puma** [Sp, fr. Quechua] (1777) 1: **COUGAR**; also: the fur or pelt of a cougar

pum-ice \ˈpʊ-məs\ *n* [ME *pomis*, fr. MF, fr. L *pumic-*, *pumex*, more at **FOAM**] (15c): a volcanic glass full of cavities and very light in weight used esp. in powder form for smoothing and polishing — *pum-ice-ous* \ˈpʊ-mī-shəs-, -pə-\ *adj*

pum-ic-ite \ˈpʊ-mə-sīt\ *n* (1916): **PUMICE**

pum-mel \ˈpʊ-məl\ *vb* -meled *also* -melled; -mel-ing *also* -mel-ing\ [ˈpʊ-mə-līn-, -pʊ-məl-] [alter. of *pommel*] (1548): **POUND** **BEAT** — *pum-mel-o* var of **POW-MEL**

pump \ˈpʊmp\ *n* [ME *pumpe*, *pompe*, fr. MLG *pumpe* or MD *pompe* perh. fr. Sp *bomba*, of imit. origin] (15c) 1: a device that raises, transfers, or compresses fluids or that attenuates gases esp. by suction or pressure or both 2: **HEART** 3: an act or the process of pumping 4: an energy source (as light) for pumping atoms or molecules 5: a mechanism (as the sodium pump) for pumping atoms, ions, or molecules

pump *vi* (1508) 1: to work a pump: raise or move a fluid with a pump 2: to exert oneself to pump or as if to pump something 3: to move in a manner that resembles the action of a pump handle ~ *vi* 1: a: to raise (as water) with a pump b: to draw fluid from with a pump 2: to pour forth, deliver, or draw with or as if with a pump ~ *ed* money into the economy) (~ new life into the classroom) 3: to question persistently b: to elicit by persistent questioning 4: to operate by manipulating a lever b: to manipulate as if operating a pump handle (~ed my hand warmly) c: to cause to move with an action resembling that of a pump handle (a runner ~ing her arms) 5: to transport (as ions) against a concentration gradient by the expenditure of energy 6: a: to excite (as atoms or molecules) esp. so as to cause emission of coherent monochromatic electromagnetic radiation (as in a laser) b: to energize (as a laser) by pumping — *pump* *iron*: to lift weights

pump *n* [origin unknown] (1555): a shoe that grips the foot chiefly at the toe and heel; esp.: a close-fitting woman's dress shoe with a moderate to high heel

pumped storage *n* (1927): a hydroelectric system in which electricity is generated during periods of high demand by the use of water that has been pumped into a reservoir at a higher altitude during periods of low demand

pumper \ˈpʊm-pər\ *n* (1660): one that pumps; esp.: a fire truck equipped with a pump

pum-per-nick-el \ˈpʊm-pər-nī-kəl\ *n* [G, fr. *pumpern* to break wind, *Nickel* goblin; fr. its reputed indigestibility] (1756): a dark coarse sourdough bread made of unbolted rye flour

pump-kin \ˈpʊm(p)-kən-, -pəp-kən\ *n*, often attrib [alter. of earlier *pumpion*, modif. of F *papou*, *pompon* melon, pumpkin, fr. L *pepon*, pepo, fr. Gk *pepon*, fr. *pepon* ripened; akin to Gk *pesein* to cook; ripen — more at **COOK**] (1654) 1: a: the usu. round orange fruit of a vine (*Cucurbita pepo*) of the gourd family widely cultivated as food 2: **WINTER CROCKNECK** c Brit: any of various large-fruited winter squashes (*C. maxima*) 2: a usu. hairy prickly vine that produces pumpkins

pump-kin-seed \-sēd\ *n* (1814): a brilliantly colored No. American freshwater sunfish (*Lepomis gibbosus*) with a reddish spot on the operculum

pump priming *n* (1936): government investment expenditures designed to induce a self-sustaining expansion of economic activity

pump up *vi* (1791) 1: a: to fill with enthusiasm or excitement b: to fill with or as if with air 2: **INFLATE** 2: **INCREASE**

pun \pʌn\ *n* [perh. fr. L *punitio* fine point, quibble — more at **PUNISH**] (1662): the usu. humorous use of a word in such a way as to suggest two or more of its meanings or the meaning of another word similar in sound

pun *vi* **punned**; **pun-ning** (1670): to make puns

puna \ˈpʊ-nə\ *n* [AmerSp, fr. Quechua] (1613): a treeless windswept tableland or basin in the higher Andes

punch \ˈpʌnch\ *vb* [ME, fr. MF *poinçonner* to prick, stamp, fr. *poinçon* punchon] *vi* (14c) 1: a: **PROD** **POKE** b: **DRIVE** **HERD** (~ing cattle) 2: a: to strike with a forward thrust esp. of the fist b: to drive or push forcibly by or as if by a punch c: to hit (a ball) with less than a full swing 3: to emboss, cut, perforate, or make with or as if with a

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